

# CHARLESTON EXPOSITION

South Carolina residents crowded the hotels and streets of Charleston at the opening of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition, December 2d. There were present also thousands of visitors from both neighboring and distant states. All journeyed to the exposition grounds where in the auditorium special exercises were held to celebrate the completion of the great undertaking. There were addresses by prominent men, an original ode and music by a chorus of 500 voices. At noon President Roosevelt pressed a button at Washington and thus officially opened the exposition.

The exercises were participated in by 30,000 people. The instant President Roosevelt set the machinery of the exposition in motion a salute of forty-six guns, one for each state of the Union, were fired by the German artillery, an ancient military organization of the city.

The parade was reviewed on its arrival at the exposition grounds at the grand stand on the race course by Governor M. B. McSweeney of South Carolina, Mayor J. Adger Smyth of Charleston, the distinguished guests of the city



CAPT. F. W. WAGENER, President Exposition Company, and of the exposition company from other states.

After the review the opening exercises took place in the Auditorium. The ceremonies were presided over by Captain F. W. Wagener, president of the exposition company. He introduced Rt. Rev. Ellison Capers, bishop of South Carolina. After a prayer by Bishop Capers President Wagener made a short address declaring the exposition work completed, and introduced Governor McSweeney, who delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the state.

Mayor Smith followed the governor and welcomed the people to the exposition on behalf of the city. The mayor then introduced Chauncey M. Depew of New York, the orator of the day.

At the conclusion of Senator Depew's address a message was received from President Roosevelt at Washington and read to the audience. A reply was at once sent by the exposition authorities and the instant that it was received at the White House the Pres-

ident pressed the button that set in motion the apparatus in machinery hall. Captain Wagener then officially declared the exposition opened.

While the work on the exposition itself is not entirely completed, the authorities have fulfilled their promise to have all the main and many of the minor buildings finished. The cotton palace, the palace of commerce, the administration, agricultural, machinery, mineral and forestry, art and woman's buildings and a number of others are complete, with the exception of placing some of the smaller exhibits.

The grounds have been put in admirable condition and present a most exquisite appearance, with acres of tropical plants and flowers in full bloom.

Prince Henry is unpopular. Prince Henry, consort-royal of the young Queen of Holland, whom cables from that country report as being excoriated by the entire dominion as the cause of the present illness of his beautiful girl wife, is a member of the ducal house of Mecklenburg. The story generally circulated is to the effect that Queen Wilhelmina and the prince had discovered that their marriage was an utter failure; that their temperaments were incompatible and that a long-threatened quarrel occurred just before the queen was taken ill. These stories have been afloat in The Hague for some days and are now repeated on all hands. Dowager Queen Emma, Wilhelmina's mother, is said to have been keenly distressed over the alleged quarrel, but refuses to discuss the matter. The young queen is said to be constantly improving in health, and it is now believed that the court

will soon return to The Hague. True or false, this gossip has caused the public in Holland to be openly hostile to the former Duke of Mecklenburg, whom Wilhelmina married not without some protest on the part of the legislature of the Netherlands.

Artichokes were not held in estimation by the ancients. "Galen sayeth that the archychock hath a naughty juice and giveth evell nourishment to the body"—but this opinion is less surprising when we learn that it was the root of our crown artichoke, which they used to eat "bothe rawe and sodden." We are reminded of the savages spoken of by Mark Twain as having an equally poor opinion of oranges. "Baked they were tough, and even boiled they weren't tough for a man to hanker after." Cucumbers also "ingendre in the body a naughty juice; howbeit ye shall finde sum that can digest them by the reason of a certayne familiaritie that is betwene their natures," says a writer in the Nineteenth Century Magazine. "The

gourd giveth small nourishment, but it goeth easily into the bottom of the stomach by reason of hys slipperyness." Apples, on the contrary, "are colde, and go slowlie downe." While of pears we are told that "if sodden with todestolles they will not hurt them that eat them." But the doctor adds a caution to the effect that "if a man fill himself wyth pearres, oftymes they breed the colick"—the truth of which many a modern schoolboy will be able to confirm from experience. Galen holds that all fruit to be wholesome should be eaten before instead of after other food. Of peaches he particularly says: "They ought not to be eaten after meat as some used to do. And thus rule must be holden in all those meates that are of evell juice, and are moyst and slipperry, that they be taken before all other meates."

## BANK BILLS IN CAR WHEELS.

Currency macerated at the Treasury Is Used by the Car Builders. It is the commonly accepted belief that the old currency redeemed at the treasury department is absolutely destroyed. Such, however, is not the case. A single wheel of a locomotive represents many millions of what was once good paper currency. From a bank note to a car wheel is quite a radical transformation, but it happens every day, and to become a supporting atom in the revolving mass is the ultimate fate of every soiled \$1, \$10 or \$1,000 bill.

Between \$50,000,000 and \$500,000,000 worth of paper money is cancelled every year in the treasury department in Washington, and after being macerated is converted into filling for railroad car wheels and the government gets \$46 a ton for it from the manufacturers. The destruction of soiled paper currency goes on daily and is in charge of three treasury employes, who represent respectively the secretary of the treasury, the treasurer of the United States and the comptroller of the currency. Bundles of the canceled notes are dumped into the big macerators and crushed into a puttylike mass. The pulp is then treated with an alkali, which extracts the ink; the stuff is dried, shipped in bales and forwarded to the car wheel manufacturers.

For every note so destroyed, unless it has come from a national bank in liquidation, a new one of the same denomination is printed at the bureau of printing and engraving. All this work costs the government nothing. The national banks pay the expenses, although the treasury department has full control of the redemption division.

Generous Gift to Purdue. Mrs. Eliza Fowler of Lafayette, Ind., who recently gave Purdue University \$60,000, is the wealthiest woman in Tippecanoe County, and is the mother of James M. Fowler, President of the National Fowler Bank of Lafayette. Mrs. Fowler is 85 years old, but despite her age continues to personally look after her business affairs. She has long taken an interest in educa-

## Memorial to Mrs. Eddy

The house at Lynn, Mass., where Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy wrote her famous book, "Science and Health," the law and the gospel of the great Christian Science church of which she is the originator and head, has just been purchased by her faithful followers in that city and will be preserved as a memorial to their revered teacher. It is to be remodeled into a church. There was talk of tearing it down and building a modern church edifice, but the majority of the society favor making such changes as will provide a place of worship and at the same time keep intact as a memorial the room where the creed was born.

The house is 12 Broad street, centrally located and an ideal location for church purposes. It is the mecca of thousands of pilgrims who come from far and near. At present it is occupied by two families and they have both been obliged in self-defense to forbid inspection of the interior of the premises, except in rare cases where people have traveled exceptionally long distances with this in view.

The upper tenement is occupied by a Mrs. Cole, and the tide of travel turns more naturally in her direction than to the lower part of the house from the

fact that the room "Mother" Eddy occupied and where she performed her task is in the upper tenement. Some days there is almost a steady stream of callers and the number increased so rapidly that it took up the time of one servant answering the bell and interfering with household affairs so much that the door had to be closed to all strangers.

The room which is the subject of such solicitation is plain, small and is lighted by a small gable window and a skylight in the roof, which is to be seen in the picture. One door opens into the hallway and the other leads to a small closet. The view is practically confined to a glimpse of the next housetop, which may be obtained through the skylight by dint of craning one's neck, and the beauties of a lane which may be seen from the rear window. There was certainly nothing to distract Mrs. Eddy's attention from the work in hand.

Whatever else is changed in remodeling the house, it is likely that this room will be preserved as a memento of the woman and her work, which has gathered such an array of followers in the short time it has been under way.



WHERE THE FAMOUS BOOK WAS WRITTEN.

## STAMPING OUT THE FEVER.

A statement concerning the vital statistics of the city of Havana for the month of September, 1901, compiled from official reports on file in the division of insular affairs of the war department, shows that the health conditions were decidedly the best attained in any month. The least number of deaths occurring in any previous September since 1889 was 495 in 1899; the greatest number, 2,397, in 1898; average, 877. For September, 1901, there were 339 deaths. The least number of deaths occurring in any one preceding month during the last eleven years was in February, 1901, when there were 408 deaths. The lowest death rate for September in the years referred to was in 1899, when the death rate was 34.48 per thousand. For September, 1901, the death rate was 15.64 per thousand. Taking the yellow fever year as commencing April 1, the record of the past eleven years shows that for the six months up to the first of October the smallest number of deaths from this disease occurred in 1899, when there were 36 deaths; the greatest number in 1897, when there were 659 deaths—average, 296 deaths. This year, during the same period, there were only five deaths.

## Rich Finds in Egypt.

A communication from Gen. Charles W. Darling of Utica, honorary secretary of the Egypt exploration fund, gives some extremely interesting facts relative to recent discoveries by Prof. Petrie at Abydos, which throw much light upon the prehistoric period of Egypt. This indeterminate period extends back to the paleolithic age of man, evidence of which has been discovered, not only on the plateaus above the Nile, but also in the river valley. From borings, through the deposit of Nile mud, Prof. Petrie argues that the date in the history of the world, thus decided, may be assigned to about 7000 B. C. To this date he ascribes his earliest prehistoric graves, which, we are told, reveal a people skilled in manufactures. They possessed various forms of pottery, stone vases, carved ivory and finely wrought flint implements. They also knew the art of weaving.

At a later period of time, which cannot be fixed chronologically, came another wave of immigration, to take the place of the Libyan stock, which had previously emigrated into Egypt. It is thought that the later immigrants were Amorites from Syria. The new people introduced silver, lapis lazuli and hematite, and the amalgamation of the two races resulted in a brilliant epoch of art. Then appeared the most elaborate metal work; valuable beads of gold turquoise and amethyst. Still later came a degradation, which continued down to the first dynasty.

## Circulation of the Blood.

A German scientist estimates that under ordinary conditions the whole amount of blood in the body passes through the heart in thirty-two beats. In a man of 170 pounds there are about thirteen pounds of blood, which passes through his heart two and a quarter times a minute. Estimating the flow at thirty pounds to the minute, and we have 1,800 pounds an hour and 43,200 pounds a day passing through this human pump. Expressed in mechanical energy, the work done in a day is equivalent to 540,000 foot pounds.

## SULTAN ENEMY OF AUTHORS.

"No one," he says, "dares to publish a book of any literary value. Every writer is suspected of political motives, and is immediately subject to persecution should he attempt to write anything but commonplaces. The result is that nothing appears except worthless pamphlets eulogizing the sultan and his system." The works of all the best authors are prohibited, and, in consequence, writers have either suffered persecution, or have been obliged to become exiles in foreign lands. The sultan is particularly hostile to poets.

## SOLD HIS BABY FOR A DOLLAR.

For the sum of \$1 Mrs. Rebecca Lowenwith of Brooklyn came into the possession of a pretty girl baby. The dollar was paid to the child's father, who was only too glad to get rid of his offspring. Louis Katz, the father, lived with his wife in Brooklyn when the baby was born, in April, 1900. Mrs. Katz died three weeks after the birth of the child, and then the father disappeared, leaving his neighbors to take care of her burial and look after the baby. Then Mrs. Lowenwith, who had no children of her own, took pity



on the little one and nursed it to health, and then the father again appeared on the scene. To Mrs. Lowenwith's proposition to buy the baby for a dollar he gave a joyful assent, and made out the necessary papers, giving her exclusive right to the child. Recently he again called on Mrs. Lowenwith and telling her that he had married again, demanded the baby, and was refused possession of it.

## Frank Munsey as a Witness.

Frank Munsey, the magazine man, who has just purchased a Washington daily paper, was in a barber shop on a recent Sunday when the place was "pulled" for violating the law providing that saloons and barber shops in the national capital shall be closed on the first day of the week. The law is a dead letter except for occasional incidents of the kind mentioned. Mr. Munsey was subpoenaed as witness against the proprietor.

## Persons, Places and Things

### WAR ON THE COYOTE PEST.

Ranchmen Find That Greyhounds Alone Can Run Them Down. The ranchmen of the west, who have suffered serious loss for many years from the depredations of the coyotes, think they have discovered a means for their extermination. Greyhounds alone of all the dog creation are fleet of foot enough to run down the cowardly little pests and at the same time brave enough to give them battle. Ranchers throughout the country are paying big prices for blooded dogs, and the friendless coyote is on a run for his life. For years the ranchers and plainmen have been skeptical of the stamina and fighting qualities of the greyhound in a finish fight with a coyote, but that idea, unjust to the big-hearted dogs, is now entirely eradicated.

Clinton E. Worden, an enthusiastic greyhound man, was the first to give the dogs fair trial, and his experience showed that greyhounds can run down and kill singly and collectively hundreds of the marauders of the plains. At close quarters the coyote has not the ghost of a chance against the greyhound, and when a pack of the dogs or a portion of them overhaul the quarry it is very quick time to mince meat for the coyote.

Packs are now being trained on numerous ranches, and the sport and excitement of a coyote chase with greyhounds is adding a new zest to life on the plains. Incidentally the ranchers are ridding themselves of disagreeable neighbors.

### PRINCESS DIES IN ILLINOIS.

Mrs. Schroeder, Wife of a Doctor in Bloomington, Is Dead.

Mrs. Herman Schroeder, who died at Bloomington, Ill., recently will be remembered as the only princess of the blood royal of Germany who has ever died in the state. Mrs. Schroeder was the daughter of Prince Baron Von Buchau, adjutant general on the staff of General Blucher of Waterloo fame. Her parents would not consent to her marriage with Dr. Schroeder, a teacher of natural philosophy and an architect, and when she married him she was banished from the court. Later her husband gave vent to revolutionary ideas and was ordered to be shot. Dr. Schroeder escaped with his wife to this country, where he settled in Bloomington. Dr. Schroeder laid out the towns of Gilman and El Paso, Ill., and built many business blocks in this



MRS. HERMANN SCHROEDER, (Princess of the Blood Royal of Germany Who Died at Bloomington, Ill.)

city. Mrs. Schroeder was rich in her own right and her husband's estate is estimated to be worth \$500,000. Two children survive her.

### SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

Not only do the states quarrel within, says the National Review, but they are perpetually fighting with their neighbors. It would be tedious to give a list of South American wars. The most famous was that waged for five years between Brazil, the Argentine, and Uruguay, on the one hand, and "Marshal" Lopez of Paraguay, on the other, from 1865 to 1870. In this murderous conflict the population of Paraguay was reduced from a million to a quarter of a million, and heavy losses were inflicted upon the other states. In 1877 the Peruvian navy mutinied and turned pirate until it was coerced by the British squadron on the spot. In 1879 Chile—one of the most orderly states—attacked Peru and Bolivia and fought them for two years, eventually despoiling them of much territory. In the 90s there were two serious civil wars, of more than usual dimensions, endangering in some degree the peace of the world. There was the bloody revolution and war of 1891 in Chile and a less sanguinary struggle in 1893-4 in Brazil between the Peixotists and Melloists. Since 1894 there have been continuous civil wars or insurrections in Colombia, Venezuela and Uruguay, and two of those states are at this moment in conflict.

### Bavarian Peasants Are Hospitable.

The hospitality of the Bavarian peasants is always commented upon by travelers. Whenever you enter a cottage you are cordially welcomed. The Oriental laws of hospitality prevail everywhere in Bulgaria and among all classes. No stranger is ever turned from the door if he comes in peace, and the poorest peasant will share his blanket and his bread without the asking, and at the poorest cottage a glass of water or milk or a bunch of grapes is invariably offered the visitor.—Correspondence Chicago Record-Herald.



COTTON PALACE PALACE OF COMMERCE

McKeesport and made her home with her son. Last summer she was stricken with illness necessarily fatal in its character and about two months ago it became apparent that death was not far off. With the approach of death the longing of the mother for her child grew more intense and five weeks ago the relative who had taken the child wrote, saying that the little girl had grown to womanhood and married. This fact was made known to Mrs. Williams and immediately arrangements were made for the daughter to join her.

The daughter, now Mrs. Annie Madden of Liverpool, England, was sent for and arrived a week ago. The dying mother recognized her child in spite of the years that had passed since their cruel parting and died holding her hand.

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England is the best customer of this country in food supplies. In 1900 we sold her \$408,000,000 worth of farm products. Germany spent here \$134,000,000 for agricultural products. About half of this was for cotton, the rest for food. France buys annually from us about \$45,000,000 worth of agricultural products, mostly bread and meat.

## Long Stretch Without Cities.

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